

Psychidæ.

Monda cassualallæ, sp. n.

♂. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark grey. Primaries dark grey, area below the cell and vein 2 hyaline white. Secondaries hyaline white.

Expanse 26 mm.

Hab. Cassualalla, N. Angola; August (*Ansorge*).

Type in my collection.

LXV.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—LV. By W. L. DISTANT.

Australasian Coreidæ and Berytidæ.

Coreidæ.

Genus AMORBUS.

Amorbus, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 408 (1852).

Type, *A. alternatus*, Dall.

Amorbus damelus, sp. n.

♂. Head, antennæ, pronotum, and corium cinnamomeous; body beneath and legs testaceous; abdomen above black, with two prominent, central, transverse, discal red spots, one each at the anterior margins of the fourth and fifth segments and a very narrow spot at the anterior margin of the sixth segment; connexivum testaceous, with marginal elongate black spots; antennæ moderately robust, joints 1-3 almost subequal in length, remaining joint mutilated in typical specimen; head with a submarginal black fascia on each side; pronotum thickly finely granulose, the lateral margins slightly recurved and more or less shaded with black; scutellum black; corium thickly punctate; membrane bronzy brown; body beneath more or less finely granulose; posterior femora distinctly thickened, somewhat sinuate, inner margin shortly serrate, shortly but more prominently toothed a little before apex; posterior tibiæ very strongly curved, inwardly toothed, the tooth a little nearer base than apex, from tooth to apex the inner margin is shortly serrate.

Long., ♂ 19 mm.

Hab. New South Wales (*Edward Damel*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *A. alternatus*, Dall., by the apparently shorter and distinctly much more curved posterior tibiæ, different colour of the abdomen above, &c.

Some difficulty occurs with the species described as *A. planus*, Walk., and which, as I pointed out in 1900 (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) vi. p. 376), is a synonym of *A. alternatus*, Dall. This applies to the female, which he first described; he then added a description of a male specimen, which is another species altogether, and forms the type of the above.

TAMBOURINA, gen. nov.

Head subquadrate, about as long as breadth between eyes; lobes about equal in length, but central lobe slightly prominent and a little apically deflected; ocelli at a short distance from base, almost as near each other as to eyes; antennæ four-jointed, first, second, and fourth joints longest and about subequal in length, third a little shortest; pronotum with the breadth at base less than twice its length, moderately deflected on anterior area, lateral margins sinuate, lateral angles distinctly roundly prominent, a slightly prominent subbasal transverse ridge, the lateral margins at anterior area obsoletely crenulate; scutellum about as broad at base as long; corium subequal in length to head, pronotum, and scutellum together; membrane closely, somewhat reticulately veined; rostrum passing the anterior coxæ, first joint not reaching base of head, third shortest and reaching anterior coxæ; pro- and mesosterna distinctly, centrally, longitudinally sulcate, the sulcation of the latter confined to its anterior area, which is a little angularly produced between the anterior coxæ; abdomen beneath in male with a distinct, central, broad callosity on second segment; anterior and intermediate femora with a distinct spine beneath near apex, posterior femora somewhat strongly incrassated, spined beneath on apical third, shortly sparingly tuberculate near upper surface; posterior tibiæ distinctly dilated on each side, roundly above, angularly beneath, the dilatation gradually increasing from base and terminating a little beyond middle; posterior tarsi three-jointed, basal joint shortest.

Allied to *Amorbus*, from which it differs by the relatively shorter and broader pronotum, the posterior tibiæ dilated on each side, &c.

Tambourina kelsalli, sp. n.

♂. Brownish ochraceous, abdomen above and beneath

testaceous; antennæ pale castaneous, the apical joint ochraceous; head above and anterior area of pronotum moderately pale pilose; pronotum and scutellum finely granulate; corium thickly finely punctate; membrane subhyaline; abdomen above testaceous, connexivum with dark castaneous spots, becoming obsolete on basal area, and the inner abdominal lateral margins with black marks, becoming obsolete on apical half; sternum more darkly granulate and punctate; abdomen beneath with two central longitudinal series of black punctures, the spiracles and an inner segmental series of small spots black, anal segment castaneous; legs ochraceous, femora above pale castaneous, posterior tibiæ and tarsi pale ochraceous, the base and dilated area black; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., ♂ 17 mm.

Hab. S. Queensland; Tambourine Mts. (*Kelsall*, Brit. Mus.).

KURNAINA, gen. nov.

♂. Body subelongate; head slightly longer than broad, subquadrate, not produced beyond the antenniferous tubercles, lateral lobes scarcely longer than the central lobe, but distinctly divided at their apices; ocelli at base behind eyes, about as wide apart as from lateral margins; eyes slightly longer than broad, adpressed on sides of head, situate at about one-third from base; antennæ with the basal joint moderately incrassate, about as long as head, second and third longest, fourth shorter than third, stouter and pyriform; pronotum about as long as broad between the lateral angles, lateral margins straightly oblique, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin depressed, subconvex, lateral angles subprominent; scutellum small, apparently triangular, but imperfectly seen in the coarsely pinned type; corium about as long as head, pronotum, and scutellum together; membrane not quite reaching apex of abdomen, veins numerous and somewhat reticulate; connexivum exposed from about middle of corium, distinctly upwardly reflexed; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint reaching base of head, second extending to anterior coxæ, third and fourth short, subequal in length; mesosternum distinctly centrally sulcate; abdomen beneath moderately convex, narrowed beyond middle to apex, the lateral margins laminately depressed; anterior femora obscurely bidentate at apices, all the femora equally stout, posterior femora not more incrassated.

Allied to *Gelonus*, Stål, but differing by the non-apically spined intermediate and posterior femora, different structure of the pronotum, &c.

Kurnaina tridens, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; pronotum, connexivum, and body beneath paler in hue; membrane shining fuscous brown; antennæ brownish ochraceous, basal joint fuscous brown, apical joint piceous, second joint slightly longer than third; head and pronotum finely granulose, the latter with an indistinct central longitudinal impression and a similarly indistinct transverse impression about one-third from apex, lateral margins very obscurely crenulate; corium thickly coarsely punctate, a distinct longitudinal series of close punctures at lateral margins; body beneath closely punctate, more coarsely on sternum than on abdomen, the latter with obscure darker irregular spots on lateral margins; legs and rostrum brownish ochraceous, the latter with its apex black.

Long., ♂ 12 mm.

Hab. Centr. Australia; Hermannsburg (*H. J. Hillier*, Brit. Mus.).

TURRANA, gen. nov.

Body long, narrow and elongate; head slightly longer than broad, not produced beyond the antenniferous tubercles, but centrally deeply incised between them; eyes small, round, situate on lateral margins of head about midway between base and insertion of antennæ; antennæ robust, first joint stoutest, narrowing towards apex, subequal in length to third, second shorter than either first or third, fourth shortest and pyriform; pronotum distinctly longer than broad, the lateral margins almost straightly oblique, but distinctly moderately amply reflexed, anterior angles subprominent, anterior margin subtruncate, posterior margin with two distinct central impressions; scutellum small, with a distinct central ridge; corium subequal in length to head, pronotum, and scutellum together, its apical margin longer than claval suture, but only very slightly longer than outer claval margin, lateral margin slightly convex and narrowing inwardly beyond middle to apex; membrane only slightly passing the base of the penultimate abdominal segment, the venation reticulate; rostrum not passing the anterior coxæ, second joint shorter than third and fourth together; mesonotum anteriorly and posteriorly centrally sulcated; legs short, femora moderately evenly thickened, thickly

finely tuberculate, tibiæ finely and obscurely granulose; abdomen beneath somewhat thickly longitudinally ridged and centrally finely linearly sulcate.

Allied to *Pomponatus*, Dist.; differing by the deeply incised head between the antenniferous tubercles, different comparative lengths of the antennal joints, rostrum not passing the anterior coxæ, the more elongate body and shorter hemelytra, &c.

Turrana abnormis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium brownish ochraceous; membrane pale castaneous; antennæ black above, shortly greyishly pilose; body beneath greyish ochraceous; legs black or blackish, tibiæ (excluding apices) dull ochraceous; head finely and obscurely punctate and pilose; pronotum with the posterior two-thirds sparsely coarsely punctate, with a central pale levigate line, the anterior area finely irregularly granulose; scutellum with a fine central longitudinal ridge, on each side of which the colour is piceous; corium irregularly punctate, some of the punctures profound; abdomen above testaceous, with a central pale longitudinal line, connexivum black, spotted with ochraceous; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 13 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Townsville (*Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus *PENDULINUS*.

Pendulinus, Thunb. (part.), Hemipt. rostr. Cap. iv. p. 5 (1822).

Type, *P. hasticornis*, Thunb.

Pendulinus fuscescens, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; extreme lateral margins of pronotum black; extreme lateral margins and apex of scutellum stramineous; lateral margins of corium narrowly pale ochraceous; membrane pale bronzy, subhyaline; body beneath and legs pale testaceous; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints testaceous, their extreme apices black, fourth joint greyish brown, broadly palely annulated near base, first joint a little stoutest and moderately curved; first and third and second and fourth joints subequal in length; head with the central lobe broadly prominent before the antenniferous tubercles; pronotum coarsely darkly punctate and moderately wrinkled, an obscure and somewhat interrupted central pale levigate line, lateral angles

subacutely produced, their apices a little directed backward; scutellum coarsely darkly punctate; corium (excluding lateral margins) thickly finely punctate; membrane not passing abdominal apex; bucculæ short, not reaching eyes; rostrum slightly passing the intermediate coxæ; mesosternum sulcate; head beneath and sternum coarsely punctate.

Long. 14 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Mackay (*Rowland Turner*, Brit. Mus.).

This and the following species are the first of the genus *Pendulinus* yet recorded from Australia.

Pendulinus lutescens, sp. n.

Pale shining ochraceous; posterior margin of pronotum, scutellum, and corium pale testaceous, the latter with the lateral margin pale ochraceous; membrane shining bronzy brown; connexivum, body beneath, and legs pale ochraceous; antennæ ochraceous, the fourth joint with its apical half fuscous, first joint a little stoutest and curved, first and third and second and fourth joints subequal in length; head with the central lobe distinctly produced before the antenniferous tubercles; pronotum somewhat thickly wrinkled and punctate, the lateral angles somewhat distinctly and subacutely produced; scutellum punctate, with its extreme apex black; corium (excluding lateral margins) thickly finely punctate; membrane not passing the abdominal apex; bucculæ short, not reaching eyes; rostrum about reaching posterior coxæ; mesosternum moderately sulcate; sternum thickly coarsely punctate.

Long. 14 mm.

Hab. Queensland; Mackay (*Rowland Turner*, Brit. Mus.).

JALINA, gen. nov.

Narrow, elongate; head large and broad, about as long as breadth between eyes, only slightly produced beyond the antenniferous tubercles, the apex of the central lobe a little prominent, the lateral margins distinctly sinuate; eyes large and prominent, distinctly exerted beyond the anterior angles of the pronotum; ocelli between eyes at a short distance from base, about as far apart from each other as from eyes; antennæ moderately long and slender, first, second, and third joints subequal in length, first stouter than second or third, fourth short and moderately incrassated; pronotum slightly longer than broad at base, the lateral margins oblique but rounded and obscurely crenulate near apices, anterior margin truncate; lateral angles slightly

spinously prominent, and between them the basal marginal area is deflected posteriorly; scutellum longer than broad, its lateral margins straightly oblique and its apex subacute; corium about as long as head, pronotum, and scutellum together, the apical angle acute; membrane not quite reaching the abdominal apex, with several transverse basal cells, the remaining venation longitudinal, more or less furcate; connexivum in ♂ exposed from behind middle of corium, in ♀ scarcely visible, the lateral angles of the last two segments moderately dentately prominent; bucculæ very short; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, first joint slightly passing base of head, second nearly reaching middle of mesosternum, third reaching the intermediate coxæ; spiracles placed before the middle of the abdominal segments; tibiæ obscurely sulcate; apex of sixth abdominal segment in ♂ dorsally truncate.

This genus is located in the division *Pendulinaria*.

Jalina ocularis, sp. n.

Ochraceous; more or less marked and punctured with black; head ochraceous, with two longitudinal piceous lines transversely connected in front; eyes castaneous brown; antennæ brownish ochraceous, first joint speckled with black, second with a central pale annulation beyond middle, its extreme apex black, third with a more obscure subapical annulation, its extreme apex also black, fourth with nearly apical half black; pronotum thickly coarsely punctate, the anterior lateral margins, two broken, irregular, central, longitudinal fasciæ, some lunulate markings on the anterior area, and the lateral angles black; scutellum somewhat coarsely punctate, the apex ivory-white; corium coarsely blackly punctate; membrane shining cupreous; connexivum, as visible in ♂, ochraceous, with black spots; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, the latter somewhat thickly mottled with piceous or black; two small black spots on each side of pro-, meso-, and metasterna, a sublateral series of black segmental spots to abdomen; sternum thickly coarsely punctate; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., ♂ ♀ 12 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

PIRAMURANA, gen. nov.

Allied to the preceding genus *Jalina*, but differing in the following characters:—

Head broad, but much shorter than breadth between the

exserted eyes, which are strongly pedunculate; it is also much more considerably produced beyond the antenniferous tubercles, with the apices of the lateral lobes oblique and somewhat outwardly angularly broadened; ocelli much nearer to each other than to the exserted eyes; pronotum as long but not longer than broad at base; lateral angles of the last two abdominal segments not dentately prominent; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint passing base of head, second nearly reaching middle of mesosternum, third and fourth short.

Piramurana cyclops, sp. n.

♀. Head ochraceous, the eyes castaneous; antennæ ochraceous, first and third joints subequal in length, second longest, remainder mutilated in typical specimens; pronotum ochraceous, coarsely brownly punctate, the anterior marginal area, a central longitudinal line, and narrow basal margin pale ochraceous and impunctate, on the anterior marginal area is a small, central, curved, linear black spot, and also a linear black or blackish spot near each anterior angle, lateral angles moderately angularly prominent, a little directed backward, blackish, as is also the basal submargin, a distinct narrow anterior collar containing a transverse row of punctures, the lateral margins a little rounded at the anterior area and obscurely crenulate; scutellum longer than broad, somewhat sparsely and irregularly brownly punctate, its apex greyish white; corium ochraceous, thickly, coarsely, brownly punctate; membrane bronzy brown, the veins numerous and longitudinal, some furcate; connexivum exposed from near apex of corium, ochraceous, spotted with castaneous; body beneath, rostrum, and legs pale ochraceous, apices of the posterior femora and posterior tibiæ castaneous; sternum very coarsely punctate; abdomen sparsely and more finely punctate on the sublateral areas.

Long., ♀ 16 mm.; exp. between outer margins of eyes 4 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

GENUS CLETOMORPHA.

Cletomorpha, Mayr. Reise Nov. Hem. p. 118 (1866).

Type, *C. bellula*, Stål.

Cletomorpha mackayensis, sp. n.

♂. Head pale ochraceous, slightly granulose, a distinct

acute spine on each side before the antenniferous tubercles; antennæ pale ochraceous, first joint gradually thickened, longer than head, second slightly longer than third, fourth short, infuscate, thickened, pyriform; pronotum thickly punctate, pale ochraceous, the basal area from between the lateral angles castaneous brown, lateral angles with their apices acute, blackish; scutellum pale ochraceous, sparsely punctate, a subapical and two irregular central spots castaneous brown, the apex greyish white; corium ochraceous, thickly brownly punctate, a transverse greyish-white fascia a little before apex; membrane subhyaline; connexivum ochraceous, with irregular castaneous spots, one before middle largest and occupying the whole margin of the segment; body beneath, legs, and rostrum pale ochraceous; sternum coarsely punctate, apices of the lateral angles of the prosternum and apex of the rostrum black; abdomen beneath with four broad longitudinal series of blackish punctures, a small black marginal spot at the apices of most of the segmental incisures, the lateral segmental angles acutely produced, a blackish spot on each side of the apex of the anal segment.

Long., ♂ $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Queensland; Mackay (*Rowland Turner*, Brit. Mus.).

A species distinct from some Oriental species, which it more or less resembles in colour and pattern, by the very distinct acute spine on each side before the antenniferous tubercles.

Genus CLAVIGRALLA.

Clavigralla, Spin, Ess. p. 200 (1837).

Type, *C. gibbosa*, Spin.

Clavigralla horrens.

Clavigralla horrens, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxi. p. 403 (1860).

Cletus? *indecorus*, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 197 (1871).

Hab. Queensland; Mackay (*Rowland Turner*, Brit. Mus.).

This species had already been recorded from Ceylon, Java, Philippines, Flores, and New Guinea.

Genus MELANACANTHUS.

Melanacanthus, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 92 (1873).

Type, *M. ferrugineus*, Stål.

Melanacanthus margineguttatus, sp. n.

Head and pronotum castaneous brown; lateral margins and two central longitudinal fasciæ to head and pronotum black, basal margin of the latter mostly black, with a central longitudinal ochraceous spot; scutellum black, centrally castaneous brown, its apex pale stramineous; corium black, the lateral margin greyish white, widened on apical area; membrane hyaline, except at margins, reflecting the brown abdomen beneath; body beneath black, greyishly pilose; a greyish longitudinal fascia on each side of head and prosternum; abdomen beneath with a central longitudinal line, sometimes the whole central discal area, and the lateral margins ochraceous; abdomen above black, with a few very obscure central, segmental, castaneous spots, the connexivum ochraceous, with prominent black spots; legs black or blackish, the tibiæ (excluding bases and apices) dull ochraceous, basal joints of tarsi more or less ochraceous; antennæ brownish ochraceous, first joint distinctly passing apex of head, first and second subequal in length, third a little longer, fourth longest; head and pronotum finely obscurely pilose; pronotum finely punctate, more strongly so and wrinkled on the basal area, lateral angles subprominent, black, and a little directed backwardly; corium (excluding the pale lateral margin) thickly coarsely punctate; membrane passing the abdominal apex; posterior femora somewhat longly spined.

Long. 11 mm.

Hab. North Australia; Alexandria (*W. Stalker*, Brit. Mus.).

Differs from *M. scutellaris*, Walk., by the prominently spotted connexivum, differently coloured markings throughout, posterior area of the pronotum more distinctly raised and wrinkled, &c.

Berytidae.

GENUS METATROPIS.

Metatropis, Fieb. Wien. ent. Monats. 1859, p. 203.

Type, *M. rufescens*, Herr.-Schäff.

Metatropis tipularius, sp. n.

Dark ochraceous; head and anterior area of pronotum a little paler; apex of abdomen above and spots to connexivum castaneous; body beneath pale castaneous; head beneath

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and prosternum ochraceous; abdomen beneath with a central and marginal series of pale ochraceous spots; antennae ochraceous, first joint very long, moderately clavate and castaneous at apex, second and fourth subequal in length, each distinctly shorter than third, extreme apices of second and third black, fourth black or piceous, annulated with pale ochraceous near base; pronotum (excluding apical area) thickly coarsely granulose, with a somewhat obscure central longitudinal ridge, the posterior angles moderately laminately lobate; scutellum distinctly, centrally, longitudinally ridged, the apex acute; membrane shining bronzy, not reaching the abdominal apex; legs ochraceous, apices of the femora distinctly clavate and castaneous, tarsi with the basal joint pale ochraceous, remainder piceous.

Long. 8 mm.

Hab. N. Australia; Port Darwin (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

This species was taken during the voyage of H.M.S. 'Penguin.'

LXVI.—*Notes from the Entomological Department of the London School of Tropical Medicine.*—No. II. *Description of a new Species of Simulium from the Siamese Hills.*
By Miss SOPHIA L. M. SUMMERS, M.A., B.Sc.

Simulium nigrogilvum, sp. n.

Numerous specimens of this fly were sent, very kindly, to the London School of Tropical Medicine by Dr. Kerr, of Chiangmai. They were collected by Mr. H. B. G. Garrett, of the Siamese Forest Department, on the hills of Siam east of the Menam, during the months of September and October.

In view of Dr. Sambon's theory, that *Simulium* plays an important part in the spreading of pellagra, every reference to this genus is of interest. Only two species of the genus as yet have been described from the Oriental Region, namely *Simulium indicum*, Becher, from the Himalayas (*Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, liii. pt. 2 (1884) p. 199, pl. xiv.), and *Simulium nobile*, Meijere, from Java (*Tijdschrift voor Ent.* Deel I. (1907) p. 206).

The new form, *Simulium nigrogilvum*, is a very striking species. Its colouring is most vivid, almost wasp-like in its contrasts. It is large, its length being almost 3.5 mm. Its head and thorax are velvety black, with bright golden hairs.